In the Specification:

Please delete the paragraph at page 8, lines 26-27.

At page 19, line 18, please amend the paragraph as follows:

An example of a screen display that a user might see when selecting a particular study type ~~is shown in **FIG. 7**. As illustrated in **FIG. 7**,~~ may allow the user ~~may~~ to select from official study types (such as TEDPHA) and other study types by selecting associated questions as desired. ~~As further illustrated in the Figure, t~~The user also has the option at this point to add a "What-If Question." "What-If" methodology is known in the art as a free-form brainstorming technique that can be used to identify potential hazards of a process or node.

At page 20, line 15, please amend the paragraph as follows:

~~**FIGS. 8, 9 and 10 are examples of s**~~Screen displays ~~that a user might see~~ may be provided to a user during the process of customizing a study type or creating a new study type, as provided by embodiments of the present invention. ~~**FIG. 8 is an example of a**~~A screen display may be provided that a user may use to choose existing questions/queries from known study types and to associate these questions with a new study type. The screen display may also allow the user to create entirely new questions to be included in a new or edited study type. ~~**FIG. 9 is an example of a**~~A screen display also may be provided that a user may use to design or change the screen behavior when a particular question in a study type is asked during the conducting of the study. For example, the user may specify if the question will require the display of controls, and/or a consequence (*i.e.*, a risk matrix value, as described below), and/or a frequency of the consequence (another risk matrix value), and/or the risk priority value, etc. ~~**FIG. 10 is an example of a**~~A screen display may also provide ~~that illustrates~~ a portion of a master control list that a user may edit.

At page 21, line 6, please amend the paragraph as follows:

~~**FIG. 11 illustrates a**~~A ~~sample~~ screen display may be provided that a user of the present invention might view in the process of creating and naming a study type. ~~As shown in **FIG. 11,** t~~The user is prompted to enter or select a name for the study type, and may specify the plant site and/or division thereof for which the study type is being created. The user may also define parameters of risk matrices to be used in the study type, screen behavior type, methodology types and questions that may be used to query the node or process during the conducting of the study, the kinds of resolution plan or action items desired, control types, time frames and matrix values that must be kept constant, and types of reports that the user desires to be ~~generated by the study~~ available with the study type.

At page 21, line 16, please amend the paragraph as follows:

~~**FIG. 12 illustrates a**~~A ~~sample~~ screen display of a blank risk matrix also may be provided that may be configured by the user for a new, customized or edited study type. The risk matrix can be configured to any size, thus providing an advantage over previous methodologies of conducting PHAs, which limited users to particular risk matrices of predetermined sizes and containing predetermined values of risk severity and frequency. ~~**FIG. 13 illustrates a sample screen display of what a risk matrix either created by a user or copied from a known study may look like.**~~ An example of how a user or a team of users may design a risk matrix according to the present invention is as follows: For each PHA question, the user will assign one or more consequences. For example, a question may be "what are the potential consequences of the failure of an excess flow valve?" The assigned consequence will generally be based on the flammability, toxicity, reactivity, and quantity of the materials present in the node (*i.e.*, in the particular step or steps in the process, or in the piece of equipment). The Eastman Kingsport, Tennessee Site (EKS) has adopted the following four consequence ratings based on the level of severity of the hazard: Catastrophic event (class D), Serious event (class C), Major event (class B), and Moderate event (class A). Once the user has assigned a consequence rating to the

potential hazard, the user will also assign a frequency of occurrence to the hazard. In most cases, the frequency cannot be accurately predicted. Therefore, a subjective approach with some guidelines is employed. Assigning the correct frequency relies heavily upon the user's experience with the process. The following four frequencies are adopted within EKS to characterize the potential hazardous events: Frequent (once/year), Likely (once/10 years), Possible (once/100 years), and Improbable (less than once/100 years).